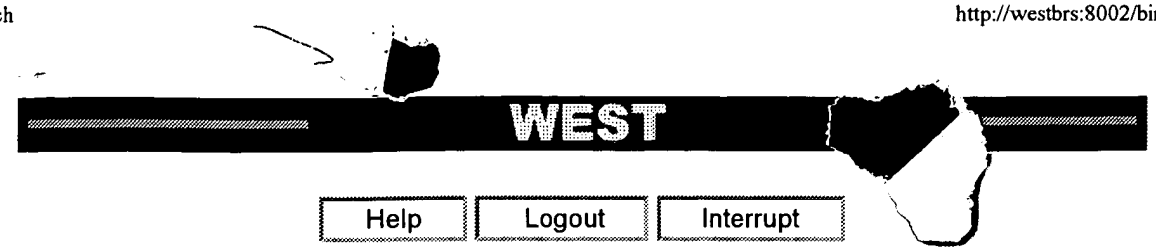

Search Results -

Term	Documents
(6 AND 2 AND 3).DWPI.	85
(L2 AND L3 AND L6).DWPI.	85

Database: US Patents Full-Text Database; US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; JPO Abstracts Database; EPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

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DATE: Thursday, December 04, 2003 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L7	l2 and l3 and L6	85	L7
L6	L4 or l1	1799	L6
L5	l2 or L4	162738	L5
L4	modif$5 (a) (sugar or carbohydrate or $7saccharide or starch) or $7trehalose or $5pyranoside	1799	L4
L3	water or aqueous	1344827	L3
L2	protein or antibod$4 or anti bod$4 or hormone or antigen or cytokine or insulin or factor VIII or factor 8	161240	L2
L1	derivativ$5 (a) (sugar or carbohydrate or $7saccharide or starch) or $7trehalose or $5pyranoside	1799	L1

WEST

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L7: Entry 32 of 85 File: DWPI Nov 21, 1996

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1997-011847
DERWENT-WEEK: 200124

TITLE: Compsn. for oral or nasal admin. of proteinic therapeutic agents - employs at least two solubilising agents for more effective delivery of esp. insulin

INVENTOR: CHANDARANA, S; MODI, P

PRIORITY-DATA: 1995US-0442358 (May 16, 1995)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 9636352 A1	November 21, 1996	E	022	A61K038/28
CA 2210996 C	April 3, 2001	E	000	A61K047/06
AU 9656423 A	November 29, 1996		000	A61K038/28
US 5653987 A	August 5, 1997		006	A61K038/00
EP 813421 A1	December 29, 1997	E	000	A61K038/28

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 38/00; A61 K 38/17; A61 K 38/28; A61 K 39/00; A61 K 45/08; A61 K 47/06

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 5653987A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Formulation (I) for oral or nasal delivery of proteinic pharmaceutical agents contains at least two absorption enhancing cpds., each present as 1-10 wt.% of the total formulation, selected from Na -salicylate, Na lauryl sulphate, disodium EDTA, oleic acid, linoleic acid, monoolein, lecithin, lysolecithin, deoxycholate, Na deoxycholate, chenodeoxycholate, taurodeoxycholate, glycochenodeoxycholate, polyethylene X-lauryl ether (where X = 9-20), Na tauro-24, 25-dihydrofusidate, polyoxyethylene ether, polyoxyethylene sorbitan esters, p-t-octylphenoxypolyoxy ethylene, N-lauryl-beta-D-maltopyranoside, 1-dodecylazacycloheptane-2-azone and phospholipids.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) provides an oral formulation for therapeutic agents esp. insulin, hormones and vaccines. For insulin, oral delivery overcomes the discomfort of daily subcutaneous injections, increases speed of delivery and mimics normal body insulin production. Oral admin. also encourages suppression of the diabetes. Previously, oral admin. of insulin has not been viable as it has extremely poor absorption in the gastrointestinal tract and degrades quickly showing no metabolic effect on blood sugar levels.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

WO 9636352A EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

A liquid pharmaceutical agent formulation suitable for oral or nasal delivery comprising a proteinic pharmaceutical agent, water and at least two absorption enhancing compounds, wherein said absorption enhancing compounds are selected from the group consisting of a combination of deoxycholate, chenodeoxycholate, and polyoxyethylene 9-lauryl ether, a combination of sodium salicylate, deoxycholate, chenodeoxycholate, and polyoxyethylene 9-lauryl ether, a combination of sodium deoxycholate, chenodeoxycholate, polyoxyethylene 9-lauryl ether and monoolein, a combination of deoxycholate, chenodeoxycholate and sodium salicylate, a combination of deoxycholate, sodium salicylate and sodium lauryl sulphate, a combination of oleic acid, linoleic acid and sodium lauryl sulphate, a combination of monoolein,

deoxycholate and polyoxyethylene 9-lauryl ether, a combination of deoxycholate, chenodeoxycholate, polyoxyethylene 9-lauryl ether and sodium tauro-24, 25-dihydrofusidate, a combination of sodium deoxycholate, chenodeoxycholate, polyoxyethylene 9-lauryl ether and sodium tauro-24, 25-dihydrofusidate, a combination of deoxycholate, chenodeoxycholate, taurodeoxycholate, polyoxyethylene 9-lauryl ether and monoolein, a combination of chenodeoxycholate, glycochenodeoxycholate, polyoxyethylene 9-lauryl ether and sodium tauro-24, 25-dihydrofusidate, a combination of chenodeoxycholate, sodium lauryl sulphate and disodium EDTA, a combination of deoxycholate, chenodeoxycholate, polyoxyethylene 9-lauryl ether and disodium EDTA, a combination of sodium salicylate, disodium EDTA and polyoxyethylene 9-lauryl ether, a combination of monoolein, oleic acid and polyoxyethylene sorbitan ester, a combination of monoolein, oleic acid, polyoxyethylene sorbitan ester and sodium lauryl sulphate, and a combination of linoleic acid, monoolein and sodium salicylate, wherein the amount of each of the absorption enhancing compounds is present in a concentration of from 1 to 10 wt./wt. % of the total formulation.

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L7: Entry 49 of 85 File: DWPI Jul 15, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1993-386168
DERWENT-WEEK: 200353

TITLE: Fast dissolving solid dosage form - comprising matrix contg. gelatin, pectin and/or soy fibre protein and aminoacid

INVENTOR: DAVIES, J D; GOLE, D J ; LEVINSON, R S ; WILKINSON, P K ; LEVINSON, S R ; GOLE, P J

PRIORITY-DATA: 1992US-0879754 (May 6, 1992), 1989US-0454938 (December 22, 1989), 1990US-0613087 (November 6, 1990), 1994US-0187786 (January 26, 1994), 1994US-0234295 (April 28, 1994), 1995US-0447253 (May 22, 1995)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
FI 111333 B1	July 15, 2003		000	A61K009/20
WO 9323017 A1	November 25, 1993	E	021	A61K009/20
AU 9342322 A	December 13, 1993		000	
NO 9404207 A	November 4, 1994		000	A61K000/00
FI 9405198 A	November 4, 1994		000	A61K000/00
ZA 9302976 A	January 25, 1995		019	A61K000/00
CZ 9402654 A3	February 15, 1995		000	
EP 642334 A1	March 15, 1995	E	000	
CN 1085081 A	April 13, 1994		000	A61K009/22
HU 68224 T	June 28, 1995		000	A61K047/30
SK 9401320 A3	July 11, 1995		000	
JP 07508019 W	September 7, 1995		008	A61K009/20
NZ 252526 A	September 26, 1995		000	A61K009/00
AU 677198 B	April 17, 1997		000	A61K047/42
US 5648093 A	July 15, 1997		015	A61K009/14
IL 105553 A	January 4, 1998		000	A61K009/00
SG 47430 A1	April 17, 1998		000	
CZ 283882 B6	June 17, 1998		000	
RO 112990 B1	March 30, 1998		000	
EP 642334 B1	August 18, 1999	E	000	
CA 2135062 C	May 25, 1999	E	000	A61K009/20
SK 280129 B6	August 6, 1999		000	
DE 69326063 E	September 23, 1999		000	
ES 2136662 T3	December 1, 1999		000	
RU 2131244 C1	June 10, 1999		000	A61K009/14
NO 308065 B1	July 17, 2000		000	A61K009/19
TW 380053 A	January 21, 2000		000	A61K009/38
MX 190896 B	January 11, 1999		000	A61K009/038
KR 194241 B1	June 15, 1999		000	A61K009/20

47430 A1 INT-CL (IPC): A01N 25/08; A61K 0/00; A61K 7/00; A61K 9/00; A61K 9/038; A61K 9/14; A61K 9/19; A61K 9/20; A61K 9/22; A61K 9/38; A61K 25/16; A61K 31/195; A61K 47/00;

A61K 47/16; A61K 47/18; A61K 47/30; A61K 47/36; A61K 47/40 ; A61K 47/42; A61K 47/46; F26B 0/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 642334B
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

A solid dosage form comprises a porous network of matrix material that disperses rapidly in water, the matrix material comprising at least about 0.1 wt.% of a matrix forming agent selected from gelatin, pectin, soy fibre protein and their mixts., and one or more 2-12C amino acids.

Pref. amino acids are glycine, L-aspartic acid, L-glutamic acid, L-hydroxyproline, L-isoleucine, L-leucine and L-phenylalanine. Additional matrix forming agents include sugars, e.g. mannitol, dextrose, lactose, galactose, trehalose cyclodextrins and substd. cyclodextrins; also xanthan gum or polyacrylic acid polymers or their salts.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The new dosage forms are produced with minimal cracking or meltback of the processed sample. They exhibit rapid dissolution (i.e. disperse in water in less than 10 sec.) and have uniform porosity and adequate strength of handling. As well as being of use in the pharmaceutical industry, other applications include the food industry, veterinary use, and use in cosmetics and diagnostics.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

US 5648093A EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

A solid dosage form comprises a porous network of matrix material that disperses rapidly in water, the matrix material comprising at least about 0.1 wt.% of a matrix forming agent selected from gelatin, pectin, soy fibre protein and their mixts., and one or more 2-12C amino acids.

Pref. amino acids are glycine, L-aspartic acid, L-glutamic acid, L-hydroxyproline, L-isoleucine, L-leucine and L-phenylalanine. Additional matrix forming agents include sugars, e.g. mannitol, dextrose, lactose, galactose, trehalose cyclodextrins and substd. cyclodextrins; also xanthan gum or polyacrylic acid polymers or their salts.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The new dosage forms are produced with minimal cracking or meltback of the processed sample. They exhibit rapid dissolution (i.e. disperse in water in less than 10 sec.) and have uniform porosity and adequate strength of handling. As well as being of use in the pharmaceutical industry, other applications include the food industry, veterinary use, and use in cosmetics and diagnostics.

A solid dosage form comprises a porous network of a matrix composition that disperses rapidly in water, the dosage form being prepared by forming a matrix composition dispersion containing from about 0.1-7.5% of the matrix composition by weight of the dispersion and subjecting the matrix composition dispersion to lyophilization or solid-state dissolution, the matrix composition comprising a matrix forming agent and one or more aminoacids having from about 2-12 carbon atoms.

WO 9323017A